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ABSTRACT

This bibliography has been prepared to assist the researcher interested in the social, educational, psychological, political,economic or historic aspects of black life in an urban environment. The listing is selective. It is restricted to: black studies sources, reference sources, recently issued publications, English language materials, sources available in large public and/or academic libraries, and adult level materials. The bibliography is divide into main sections: (1) information sources and (2) citation sources. Information sources are subdivided by form (dictionaries, yearbooks, etc). Within each of these sub-sections, the entries are arranged alphabetically by title. Citation sources (bibliographies, catalogs, indexes, abstracts, and guides to the literature) are integrated into one alphabet and arranged by title. In both sections, cross references are provided when there are title variations. For each item, full bibliographic information is provided, including title, author, edition, place, publisher, date, number of pages and series statement. Annotations are included for each publication cited. The descriptions indicate purpose, scope, arrangement, special features, and other pertinent information. The two main sections of the bibliography are followed by separate author and title indexes. (Author/JM)

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BLACKS IN AN URBAN ENVIRONMENT:
A Selected Annotated Bibliography of Reference Sources

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
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of Reference Sources

by

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Blacks have become an increasingly important force in American society. According to recent figures issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, their total money income is $51.8 billion (an amount equal to the combined total personal income of Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, and Oregon). There are over 160,000 Black owned firms in the United States, with gross receipts of over $6 billion. Blacks have also made an impact in the political arena. As of April 1, 1974, there were a total of 2,991 Black elected officials, including 108 mayors and 172 elected judges, justices and magistrates.

The total Black population of the United States is currently 23.4 million (nearly 12 percent of the total U.S. population) --an increase of 1.8 percent over the last five years. The majority of these Blacks dwell in the central city. In fact, over the last five years, many major cities with populations of over 100,000 or more have experienced an increased in total Black population. In most instances, migration accounted for at least half the growth, with the heaviest gains recorded in the West and North. Although the Black population of the United States is 11.3 percent of the total, in the 48 largest cities, Blacks represent an average of 27.6 percent of the population. In many cities, this population is much higher. In Washington, D.C., 71 percent of the city's 1,946,609 residents are Black. Similarly, in Compton, California, Newark, New Jersey, Gary, Indiana and Atlanta, Georgia, Blacks make up a majority of the population.*

PURPOSE OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliography has been prepared to assist the researcher interested in the social, educational, psychological, political, economic or historic aspects of Black life in an urban environment. The listing is intended to be selective. It is restricted to:

1) Black studies sources. Only those reference materials focusing on Blacks in America are included. Materials dealing primarily or exclusively with minorities in general or society as a whole are not covered in this listing.

2) Reference sources. Studies, research reports, fictional works, general histories, individual biographies, etc. are not included.

*The quantitative data are taken from "Facts about Blacks, 1974," Los Angeles, Jeffries and Associates, 1974, 6 leaves.

3) Recently issued publications. The publication cut-off date for listing in this bibliography is late 1974. Generally, sources published in the late 1800's or early 1900's and not reprinted have been excluded --unless they are standards or classics in the field.

4) English language materials. Reference materials written in foreign languages and/or emphasizing areas outside of the United States are excluded.

5) Sources available in large public and/or academic libraries. Only sources which are or have been commercially available and would tend to be catalogued are included in this bibliography. Processed materials (such as holding lists of libraries, etc.) and pamphlet-like publications (80 pages or less) are excluded.

6) Adult level materials. Publications meeting the five criteria outlined above are included only if they are aimed at college aged students or adults; reference works on Blacks written for children are omitted.

ARRANGEMENT

The bibliography is divided into two main sections: information sources and citation sources. Information sources are subdivided by form (dictionaries, encyclopedias, handbooks, yearbooks, etc.; pictorial histories; statistical compilations; documents and other primary source materials; biographical sources; and directories). Within each of these sub-sections, the entries are arranged alphabetically by title. Citation sources (bibliographies, indexes, abstracts, catalogs, and guides to the literature) are integrated into one alphabet and arranged by title. In both sections, cross references are provided when there are title variations.

For each item, full bibliographic information (title, author, edition, place, publisher, date, number of pages and series statement) is provided. Annotations are included for each publication cited. The descriptions indicate purpose, scope, arrangement, special features, etc.

The two main sections of the bibliography are followed by separate author and title indexes. Note that references are made in the indexes to entry numbers, not page numbers.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

DICTIONARIES, ENCYCLOPEDIAS, HANDBOOKS, YEARBOOKS, ETC.

1. Afro-American Encyclopedia, or the Thoughts, Doings, and Sayings of the Race. by James T. Haley. Nashville: Haley and Florida, 1895, 639p.

   Many essays, sermons, speeches, and surveys written on all aspects of Black life by notable Black scholars make up this 19th century encyclopedia. Photographs and illustrations (of leaders, schools, houses, institutions, etc.) supplement the text. Black newspapers are listed and statistics are given on the racial composition of each state and county. A great deal of biographical information is included.

2. Afro-U.S.A., A Reference Work on the Black Experience. Edited by Harry Ploski and Ernest Kaiser. New York: Bellwether, 1971, 1110p.

   This is "a special deluxe presentation of the regular edition of the prestigious new revised Negro Almanac." For a complete annotation, see entry #21.

3. The American Negro Reference Book. Edited by John P. Davis. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1966, 969p.

   This single volume reference work covers the major aspects of Black life in America from colonial times to the present. Langston Hughes and LeRoi Jones are among the more than 20 specialists who have written chapters covering such topics as Blacks in urban life, history, education, civil rights, politics, sports, religion, art, music, and the economy. A short bibliography follows each chapter. Many statistical tables (138) cover population, employment, and the economic conditions of American Blacks. An extensive index (86p.) is provided. Appendices list Black organizations, colleges, financial institutions and insurance companies. This same source is also being distributed as part of Prentice-Hall's Negro Heritage Library (See entry #24).

4. The Black Almanac. by Alton Hornsby, Jr. Woodbury, New York: Barron's Educational Service, 1972, 212p.

   American Black history from 1619 to mid-1971 is described in 10 chronological sections (involuntary servitude, 1619-1800; war and freedom, 1861-1876; the attack on segregation, 1945-1954, etc.). Within these sections, Hornsby (who is Chairman of the Department of History at Morehouse College in Atlanta) identifies for each year the events, legislation, judicial decisions and people important in Afro-American history. The book emphasizes current developments. Bibliographical

aids, major repositories, general surveys, and books and articles on each of the broad periods from 1619 to the present are also identified and described. There is an extensive name, title and subject index.

5. Black Jargon in White America. by David Claerbaut. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Eerdmans, 1972, 89p.

Although predominately an essay focusing on the importance of understanding the Black cultural experience, one-third of Claerbaut's book is composed of a glossary which lists terms used in the Black culture. Terms used to describe sexual activity are excluded. A bibliography of books and articles on Black language is included.

6. Black Names in America: A Guide to Their History and Meaning. Collected by Newbell Niles Puckett. Edited by Murray Heller under the Newbell Niles Puckett Memorial Gift. Cleveland: John G. White Department, Cleveland Public Library, 1974, 700p.

Useful for developing an understanding of the social values related to naming and the importance of naming in the context of social change, this one volume work lists over 340,000 Black names in America dating from 1619 to the mid-1940's. The material is divided chronologically; names of the 17th and 18th centuries can be found in one chapter, the period 1800-1864 in succeeding chapters, and the Civil War to the 1940's in the last chapters. A description of the development of names and naming practices is included. There are also sections devoted to the names of college students and Black names of African origin (including their meaning, popularity, and usage). Other parts of the book present statistical information and graphs taken from local city directories, welfare roles, student enrollments, municipal and national censuses, etc.

7. Black Slang: A Dictionary of Afro-American Talk. by Clarence Major. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1971, 127p.

For annotation, See Dictionary of Afro-American Slang. (Entry #13)

8. Blacks in America 1492-1970; A Chronology and Fact Book. Compiled by Irving J. Sloan. 3rd rev. ed. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana, 1971, 149p. (Ethnic Chronology Series, Number 2).

This 3rd revised edition chronicles the achievements of American Blacks through 1970. The first half of the publication consists of brief chronological entries which provide an outline of events important in Black history

between 1492 and 1970. The rest of the source is made up of a bibliography, excerpts from executive orders on civil rights, a discography, a list of Black colleges, organizations, museums, Black members in Congress and reprints of selected tables from the U.S. Statistical Abstract. There is a name index. This publication is part of the multivolume Ethnic Chronology Series.

9. Chicago Negro Almanac and Reference Book. Compiled by Ernest R. Rather. Chicago: Chicago Negro Almanac, 1972, 256p.

Current and historical information on Blacks in Chicago is presented both descriptively and statistically in this source. Biographical sketches, complete with photographs, make up a "who's who" of Chicago Blacks. Another section of the publication chronologically lists important events in Chicago's Black history. There is a general index.

10. The Chronological History of the Negro in America. Edited by Peter M. Bergman. New York: Harper and Row, 1969, 698p.

Starting with 1441, when the Portuguese began the African slave trade, information about Blacks (particularly in America) is presented chronologically through 1968. Each yearly entry contains information on events, court decisions, legislation, literature, and personalities important in Black history. Primary sources of information are not indicated. Personalities and publications are emphasized. There is a 70 page index (which includes more than 20,000 entries) and a bibliography of bibliographies.

11. Chronology of Black America. St. Clair Shores, Michigan: Scholarly Press, 1974.

Chronology of Black America is one volume of The Chronological Library of American Peoples reference set. This handbook chronologically lists social and political events in Black American history. The volume contains over 1,000 subject entries listed by date, a general introductory essay surveying Black America, more than 200 illustrations, a bibliography of sources used, and a detailed cross index. Subject entries, such as the Deslandes Revolt in Louisiana in 1811, the Executive Order establishing the Fair Employment Practices Commission, and the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, are chronicled.

12. Civil Rights, 1960-66. Edited by Lester A. Sobel. New York: Facts on File, 1967, 504p.

This is a very detailed chronological description of people, places, events and legislation affecting Black Americans' struggle for civil rights from 1960 through 1966. Information is provided on the battles involving school desegregation, voting rights, sit-ins, and freedom rides. A detailed table of contents and an analytical index provide access to the information.

13. Dictionary of Afro-American Slang. New York: International Publishers, 1970, 127p.

Issued in England under the title Black Slang: A Dictionary of Afro-American Talk, this dictionary briefly defines words, phrases and nicknames used by Blacks (even if the terms did not originate with them). Urban jargon, rather than Black agricultural or industrial workers' terms, is emphasized. Many jazz and drug terms are included. Derivations are not traced, but vogue periods are identified.

14. Dictionary of Black Culture. by Wade Baskin and Richard N. Rames. New York: Philosophical Library, 1973, 493p.

Prepared by Dr. Wade Baskin, Chairman, Classical Languages Department, Southeastern State College, Durrant, Oklahoma and Richard N. Rames, a public defender with the Legal Aid Society, New York, this dictionary contains alphabetically arranged descriptions of Black organizations, leaders, court cases, laws, issues, events, etc. Areas outside the United States are unevenly covered. The entries describe a wide variety of subjects, ranging from singing groups like the Supremes to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Negro colleges like Howard University. Biographical entries, however, predominate.

15. The Ebony Handbook. Compiled by the editors of Ebony. Chicago: Johnson, 1974, 553p.

This is a revised edition of the 1966 publication, The Negro Handbook. It is designed to document the current status of Black Americans. Each chapter deals with a different subject: education, politics and government, civil rights, crime, the professions, the press, etc. One section provides an annotated bibliography of books by and about Blacks. In addition to the text, there are 122 statistical tables. An appendix lists Black organizations. A subject, title, and name index completes the source.

16. Encyclopedia of the Negro, Preparatory Volume with Reference Lists and Reports. by W.E.B. DuBois, Guy B. Johnson and others. New York: The Phelps-Stokes Fund, 1945, 207p.

Modeled after the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences (New York: Macmillan, 1930-35, 15v.), the Encyclopedia of The Negro was intended to be a four volume scholarly discussion, listing of materials, and guide to repositories of materials dealing with Black life and culture. Only one volume (1945) was ever published.

17. Encyclopedia of the Negro in Africa and America. St. Clair Shores, Michigan: Scholarly Press, 1974, 18v.

For annotation, see World Encyclopedia of Black Peoples (Entry #28).

18. Famous First Facts About Negroes. by Romeo B. Garrett. New York: Arno Press, 1972, 212p.

This publication lists and describes famous first facts about American Blacks from their earliest beginnings in Africa through 1970 alphabetically by subject (e.g., Black power, civil rights, labor, libraries, mayors, police, state legislatures, etc.). For example, the first incorporated town for Blacks, the first Negro founder of a public library, the nation's first Black jurist, and the appearance of the term "black is beautiful" are identified. There is an index of names and specific subjects.

19. A Guide to Negro History in America. by Phillip G. Drotning. 2nd rev. ed. New York: Doubleday, 1970.

Intended as a "chronicle of the most significant historical contributions--and of the Negroes who made them...," this book consists of brief accounts of Blacks who distinguished themselves in American history arranged alphabetically by the state and city with which the account is associated. For example, under "New York--Auburn" the Harriet Tubman Home is identified as a monument and the anti-slavery activities of Harriet Tubman are described. The index covers names, places, and selected subjects.

20. International Library of Negro Life and History. New York: Publishers Co., under the auspices of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1967-69, 10v.

Each of the 10 volumes of the International Library of Negro Life and History set is extensively illustrated, contains bibliographic references and has individual indexes. Annually, the material is to be brought up to date through the International Library of Negro Life and History: Yearbook. Each of the original volumes deals with a different aspect of black life or history:

In Freedom's Footsteps, From the African Background to the Civil War. by Charles H. Wesley, 1968, 307p.

Negro Americans in the Civil War: From Slavery to Citizenship. by Charles H. Wesley and Patricia W. Romero. 2nd rev. ed. 1969, 291p.

The Quest For Equality: From Civil War to Civil Rights. by Charles H. Wesley, 1968, 307p.

Negro in Music and Art. Compiled by Lindsay Patterson, 1967, 304p.

Anthology of the American Negro in the Theatre: A Critical Approach. 2nd ed. 1969, 306p.

An Introduction to Black Literature in America From 1746 to the Present. Compiled by Lindsay Patterson, 1969, 302p.

The Black Athlete: Emergence and Arrival. by Edwin B. Henderson and the editors of Sport Magazine. Introduction by Jackie Robinson, 1969, 306p.

The History of the Negro in Medicine. by Herbert M. Morais, 3rd ed. 1969, 322p.

Historical Negro Biographies. by Wilhelmena S. Robinson. 2nd ed. 1968, 291p.

I Too Am America: Documents From 1619 to the Present. Compiled by Patricia W. Romero, 1968, 304p.

21. The Negro Almanac. Compiled by Harry A. Ploski and Roscoe C. Brown, Jr. 2nd ed. New York: Bellwether, 1971, 1110p.

Also issued as Afro-U.S.A. (1971) and the Reference Library of Black America (1971), this handbook presents a picture of Black life and history through biographical, bibliographical, statistical, survey and documentary information. Various chapters cover important events (chronologically listed), significant documents in Black American history, civil rights organizations and their leaders, growth and distribution of the Black population, Black workers, Black families, the Black press, Federal employment and government assistance programs, etc. An excellent index provides an analytical approach to the text.

22. The Negro Handbook. Compiled and edited by Florence Murray. New York: W. Malliet, 1942-9. Biennial.

Issued four times, this handbook provides factual and statistical information on the business, political, artistic, and religious developments in Black America between 1942 and 1949. "In short, The Handbook is meant to be a sort of newspaper, without editorial comment." No attempt is made to evaluate or analyze the data in terms of sociological or economic significance. Material is organized into subject chapters: population, civil rights, crime, labor and industry, housing, etc. There are also separate chapters listing books by and about Negroes and Black organizations. The emphasis is on current information; little historical comparison is made. Statistical and biographical information is included. Each Handbook has its own subject index.

23. The Negro Handbook. Compiled by the Editors of Ebony. Chicago: Johnson, 1966, 535p.

For annotation, see The Ebony Handbook (Entry #15).

24. The Negro Heritage Library. Yonkers, New York: Educational Heritage, 1964-66.

In this multivolume set, the publishers have assigned themselves the task of providing "a truthful and accurate recounting of the Negro's remarkable story." Each volume contains numerous illustrations, "Notes" which indicate the sources of information used, a bibliography and an index; there is no overall index to the set. The volumes cover such topics as: The Winding Road to Freedom: A Documentary Survey of Negro Experiences in America (1965), Emerging African Nations and Their Leaders (1964), Negroes in Public Affairs and Government (1966) and Profiles of Negro Womanhood (1966).

25. Negro Year Book, An Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro. by Monroe N. Work. Tuskegee, Alabama: Tuskegee Institute Department of Records and Research, 1912-52, 11v. Irreg.

Designed as a contemporary record of Blacks in America, the Negro Year Book was issued irregularly between 1915 and 1952, when it ceased publication. Many statistical tables and some photographs supplement the factual description of Negro life. Both the table of contents and the index are detailed.

26. Race Relations in the USA, 1954-68. Compiled by Keesing's Contemporary Archives. New York: Scribners, 1970, 280p. (Keesing's Research Report, 4.)

This is another in a series based on the extensive research facilities of Keesing's Contemporary Archives (Earlier numbers have nothing to do with ethnic studies; they cover such topics as the Arab-Israeli conflict and the cultural revolution in China). Race Relations in the USA is an essay-like chronology of events occuring between the historic 1954 Supreme Court decision and the 1968 assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. Supplementing the textual comments are excerpts taken from relevant speeches and legislation.

27. Reference Library of Black America. Compiled and edited by Harry A. Ploski, with Otto J. Lindenmeyer and Ernest Kaiser. New York: Bellwether, 1971, 5v.

For annotation, see The Negro Almanac (Entry #21).

28. World Encyclopedia of Black Peoples. St. Clair Shores, Michigan: Scholarly Press, 1974, 18v.

This publication was originally announced as the Encyclopedia of the Negro in Africa and America, but it was published under the title World Encyclopedia of Black Peoples. Arranged in alphabetical order, this 18 volume set covers contemporary and historical events in Black culture, tradition and history. Numerous illustrations, charts, figures, and photographs appear throughout. One of the volumes is devoted entirely to citations of materials dealing with Black studies. There are both comprehensive index and conspectus volumes.

PICTORIAL HISTORIES

29. Ebony Pictorial History of Black America. Edited by Ebony. Nashville, Tennessee: published for Johnson by Southwestern Co., 1971, 3v.

This is a popularly written pictorial (primarily photographs) history of Afro-American events from the 17th century to the present. Volume 1 covers "African Past to the Civil War;" volume 2 deals with "Reconstruction to Supreme Court Decision 1954;" volume 3 outlines the"Civil Rights Movement to Black Revolution". Each volume is indexed separately, but all three indexes are placed in volume 3.

30. A Pictorial History of Black Americans. by Langston Hughes, Milton Meltzer and C. Eric Lincoln. 4th rev. ed. New York: Crown, 1973, 377p.

The history of Blacks in America from slavery to the present day is presented through numerous illustrations (old and contemporary photographs and facsimiles) and a brief narrative text which highlights important events and figures. Emphasis is placed on post-Civil War days. As with earlier editions (the 3rd edition, 1968, was entitled A Pictorial History of the Negro in America), this issue tries "to tell who the Negro is, where he came from and to show what he has contributed and how he has affected, and in turn has been affected by, American life, as well as to indicate where he is headed". The material is arranged chronologically within broad topics, with an extensive table of contents, bibliography, and index.

31. A Pictorial History of the Negro in America. by Langston Hughes and Milton Meltzer. 3rd rev. ed. New York: Crown, 1968, 380p.

For annotation, see A Pictorial History of Black Americans (Entry #30).

STATISTICAL COMPILATIONS

32. Black Americans: A Chartbook. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971, 141p.

Information on the progress and problems of urban Blacks in recent years is presented in tabular and graphic form. Migration and population, employment and unemployment, income, poverty, vital statistics, family, health, housing, crime and citizenship are the major subjects covered.

33. Changing Characteristics--Negro Population. by Daniel O. Price. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1969, 259p. (A 1960 Census Monograph).

The purpose of this study is to describe the changes in the demographic characteristics and economic status of the Negro population of the United States since 1870, with particular emphasis on the period 1940-1960. The data in this compilation were taken primarily from the decennial censuses of population between 1870 and 1960. Trends in population distribution, migration, occupational composition, marital patterns, income and educational attainment are examined. Wherever possible, data on white and Negroes are compared. There is a considerable amount of narrative material accompanying the graphic (tabular, chart) presentations. A subject index is provided.

34. Negro Population. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1973, 207p. (U.S. Census of Population: 1970 Subject Report PC (2)-1B).

This report presents statistics on the Negro population in 1970, cross-classified by various social and economic characteristics for the United States, regions, selected states, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and cities. Data for Blacks are classified by sex, area of residence, age, family relationship, marital status, school enrollment, employment, occupation, income in 1969, and housing. A major portion of the information also appears in Volume 1 of the 1970 Census of Population, Characteristics of the Population (PC (1)-B through PC (1)-D). Similar data are given for each census tract in the 1970 Census of Population series PHC (1) Census Tracts. In addition, the 1970 Census of Housing, Volume 1, Housing Characteristics for States, Cities and Counties presents data on the characteristics of housing units with Negro heads of households for state, SMSA, municipalities and counties.

35. Negro Population, 1790-1915. Prepared by Dr. John Cummings. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1918. Reprinted, New York: Kraus, 1969, 844p.

Negro Population, 1790-1915 is a reprint of a 1918 census report that "provides a wealth of information on every facet of Negro life susceptible of statistical study": growth of population, migration, sex, age, marital status, fertility, intermixture with other races, mortality, education, economic conditions, etc. Statistic data on the white population is included in some tables for comparison. The report is divided into four major periods: (1) colonial and revolutionary period, 1619-1789; (2) slavery in the U.S., 1790-1865; (3) first generation of freedom, 1865-1915; (4) second generations since beginning of massive northward migration in 1915.

Regular decennial censuses, other previously published and unpublished census data and special original compilations of data were drawn on in preparing this survey. A subject index is provided.

36. Negroes in the United States, 1920-32. Prepared by Charles E. Hall. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1935, 845p.

This report supplements Negro Population, 1790-1915 (Entry #35). Each of its 20 chapters provide introductory information and explanation of terms, followed by a tabular presentation of the data. The appendix gives characteristics of the Negro population by counties according to the 1930 census. Some of the statistics included here can be found in tables which have been published elsewhere, but most of the material is otherwise unavailable.

37. Nonwhite Population by Race: Social and Economic Statistics for Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1963, 255p. (U.S. Census of Population: 1960 Subject Report PC (2)-1C).

Statistics (from the 1960 Census of Population) on the social and economic characteristics of each of the nonwhite races are presented in this report: Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese and Filipinos for the U.S. and other selected areas. Detailed quantitative data and cross relationships are provided for the national, regional, local and standard metropolitan statistical areas. Information is provided for nativity, residence in 1955, years of school completed, marital status, relationship to head of household, family composition and characteristics, employment status, hours worked, weeks worked in 1959, occupation, industry and income. Data for 1960 on racial composition for the U.S., SMSA, municipalities, and counties is given in Volume 1 of the Census of Population's Characteristics of the Population. Similar data are presented for each census tract in tracted areas in the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing, Series PHC (1), Census Tracts. Detailed characteristics by race for specific subjects are also included in Women by Number of Children Ever Born (PC (2)-3A), Families (PC (2)-4A, Employment Status and Work Experience (PC (2)-6A), Occupational Characteristics (PC (2)-7A), and Inmates of Institutions (PC (2)-8A). Comparable data for 1950 are available in the 1950 Census of Population (in Volume 4, Part 3, Nonwhite Population by Race).

DOCUMENTS AND OTHER PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIALS

38. The Afro-Americans: Selected Documents. Edited by John H. Bradey, Jr., August Meier and Elliott Rudwick. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1972, 751p.

Presented in this compilation are 67 documents covering such topics as slavery, Black workers, urban ghettos and racial conflict. These selections, written by such notables as Douglass, Dubois, Turner, Washington, Hughes, Garvey and Sojourner Truth, are preceded by a short introduction. There is no index.

39. The Annals of America. Edited by Mortimer J. Adler, Charles Van Doren and others. Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, 1969, 20v.

This 20 volume publication presents a chronological record of American life, action and thought between 1492 and 1968 through over 2,200 original writings (laws, on-the-scene reports, reminescences, stories, transcriptions of dialogues, etc.) and 5,000 illustrations. Many of the selections are written by or about Blacks. The 18 textual volumes are arranged in chronological order and contain (in addition to the documents and illustrations) an introductory essay, 1 10-20 page chronology of the period covered and a biographical index to the authors in the volume. Each of the volumes presents approximately 100 documents which cover a specific time period in American history (e.g., "Resistance and Revolution, 1775-83").

These selections are indexed by theme in the two volume Conspectus section which is made up of 25 "Great Issues" (e.g., law enforcement, rights of minorities, workers, and urban America) and 50 subjects. There are essays tracing each of the 25 "Great Issues" through American history and each of these issues is further subdivided into the 50 topics which refer to specific documents in the textual volumes (the organization is similar to the Encyclopedia Britannica's Great Books of the Western World). Cross references are made from each chapter of the two volume Conspectus to relevant documents in the Annals, from the Annals to articles in the Great Books series and from the Annals to articles in the Encyclopedia Britannica and Compton's Encyclopedia. There is, however, no index to the people, places or events covered in the documents.

A one volume supplement is issued to the set annually. Every five years, additional Annal volumes are planned. While there is considerable similarity between the Annals and Makers of America (See Entry #49), there is little overlap between the two sources.

40. The Black Book. by Middleton Harris with Morris Levitt, Roger Furman and Ernest Smith. New York: Random House, 1974, 196p.

The Black Book reproduces handbills, old newpaper articles, advertisements, sheet music, photographs, and poems created by Blacks or describing the Black experience in America. Historical narrative puts the documents in perspective.

41. Black Women in White America: A Documentary History. Edited by Gerda Lerner. New York: Pantheon, 1972, 630p.

This anthology covers a wide range of topics dealing with the struggle of Black women in white America: in education, employment, slavery, liberation, etc. Each topical section connects pertinent documents (memories, essays, bills of sale, speeches, letters, etc.) with biographical data about the quoted. Items range from a bill of sale for a female slave to contemporary remarks made by female Black leaders such as Shirley Chisholm.

42. Civil Rights and the American Negro; A Documentary History. Edited by A. Blaustein and R. Zangrando. New York: Trident Press, 1968, 671p.

Unlike other civil rights compilations (e.g., Civil Rights Record, Entry #43), considerable attention is paid to the Negroes' legal position prior to the Civil War in this documentary history. Extracts from appropriate court decisions and legislation supplement the authors' narrative. Special chapters describing the social thought of the era provide historical perspective for the documents.

43. The Civil Rights Record, Black Americans and the Law, 1849-1970. by Richard Bardolph. New York: Crowell, 1970, 558p.

The purpose of this source is to narrate, in chronological order, the Negroe's struggle for civil rights in the courts, state legislatures and the U.S. Congress from Reconstruction times through 1970. Official documents (presidential speeches, party platforms, court decisions, laws, etc.) are presented without major modifications. The reader can trace the history of "Jim Crow" laws, school segregation, prohibition of interracial marriage, busing of students and labor force participation. Information notes describe the contemporary social, political and legal climate in which these civil rights events occurred. There is an index to court cases as well as a general index to the information presented.

44. A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States. Edited by Herbert Aptheker. Secaucus, New Jersey: Citadel Press, 1951- 3v.

Aptheker's documentary history is planned as a three volume work. The first volume, published in 1951, covers the period 1661 to 1910. The second volume continues the coverage to 1932. The third volume, covering 1932 through the end of World War II, is soon to be published. The documents, which are arranged chronologically under descriptive titles, include descriptions of working conditions and racism, voting, communism, lynching, and Pan-Africanism. Commentaries preceed these groups of documents (which are reprints of newspaper and journal articles, letters and other writings). Sources of the documents and their location in repositories are indicated. There is an index to names and subjects in volume 2.

45. Eyewitness: The Negro in American History. by William L. Katz. New York: Pitman, 1967, 554p.

Excerpts from letters, articles, addresses, essays, etc. are brought together in this source to provide an eyewitness view of Afro-American life from the 16th century through the 1960's. Historical background is provided for the documents. There are numerous illustrations and an index.

46. Great Documents in Black American History. Edited by George Ducas, with Charles Van Doren. Introduction by C. Eric Lincoln. New York: Praeger, 1970, 321p.

Ducas has assembled 22 basic documents in Black American history ranging from John Woolman's "Some Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes (1754)" to LeRoi Jones' "The Legacy of Malcolm X, and the Coming of Age of the Black Nation (1966)". Long passages are taken from the works of Douglass, Turner, Washington, DuBois and Richard Wright. Each document is preceded by a statement which places the item in historical perspective. Illustrations of important individuals and events are included. There is a brief index.

47. I Too Am America. Documents From 1619 to the Present. New York: Publishers Co., 1968, 304p. (International Library of Negro Life and History.)

Nearly 300 addresses, letters, speeches, essays and other materials portray within three chronological sections the struggle of Black Americans for freedom. Most of the documents are taken from nongovernmental sources (e.g., Douglass' 1848 letter to his former master, Richard T. Greener's 1880's speech supporting the northern migration of Blacks) although some laws and court cases are included. Introductory notes provide background for the speeches. Repository locations are indicated.

A detailed table of contents and index complete the source. This documentary history is one volume in the International Library of Negro Life and History set (See Entry #20).

48. Judicial Cases Concerning American Slavery and the Negro. Edited by Helen T. Catterall. New York: Octagon Press, 1968, 5v.

Court cases dealing with American slavery or Negro affairs prior to 1875 are arranged chronologically by state. Abbreviated quotations of facts followed by an abbreviated version of the judicial opinion make up the entries for each case. Volume 1 presents English cases; volume 2 covers the oldest colonies and early American cases; the states, Canada and Jamaica are treated in the succeeding three volumes.

49. Makers of America. Edited by Wayne Moquin. Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, 1971, 10v.

Makers of America is designed as a "documentary history of the ethnic pluralism of America". Blacks are only one of the 85 separate ethnic, national and religious minorities included. More than 700 editorials, letters, excerpts from diaries, songs, sermons, magazine articles, etc. written between 1536 and 1970 by and about the minority groups are chronologically arranged. The selections are not limited to writings of well-known persons, although many famous names are included. Each of the selections are reprinted in modern spelling; there are no facsimile reproductions. There are, however, copies of over 1,000 photographs and drawings to illustrate the text.

Each volume contains a table of contents outlining four to six chapter sections and each chapter is introduced by a comprehensive essay. The tenth volume contains five separate indexes (ethnic group, proper name, subject, illustration and author/source) and a bibliography of recommended readings. The set is quite similar to The Annals of America in organization, but fewer than 10 percent of the selections can be found in both works (See Entry #39).

50. The Negro American; A Documentary History. Edited by Leslie H. Fishel, Jr. and Benjamin Quarles. New York: Morrow, 1970, 608p.

Over 200 documents portraying the role of Blacks in American history from 1500-1965 are arranged chronologically within subject subdivisions. There are numerous illustrations. Subject and title indexes complete the source.

51. The Negro in American History. Edited by Mortimer Adler, Charles Van Doren and George Ducas. Rev. ed. Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, 1972, 3v.

This reference work contains 195 primary source materials written by 144 different authors covering over 400 years of American history (back to 1567) reprinted in chronological order. Each document is accompanied by an introduction which describes the historical circumstances surrounding it. Volume 1 covers "Black America 1928-1971;" volume 2 deals with "A Taste of Freedom 1854-1927;" volume 3 documents "Slaves and Masters 1567-1854". Photographs and illustrations are included. There is a general index to all three volumes. Many of the selections included here can also be found in The Annals of America (Entry #39), a 20 volume set from the same publisher.

52. Statutory History of the United States, Civil Rights. Edited by Bernard Schwartz. New York: Chelsea House in association with McGraw-Hill, 1970, 2v.

Volume 1 of this legislative history presents relevant documents through the Repeal Act of 1894. The second volume includes selections printed between 1900 and the Civil Rights Act of 1968. The source is chronologically arranged and contains edited legislative source material, congressional debates or congressional committee reports, court decisions relating to the legislation and informative introductory remarks. The index makes it easy to locate specific statutes or debates dealing with civil rights.

53. The Voice of Black America; Major Speeches by Negroes in the United States, 1797-1971. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1972, 1215p.

This is a collection of speeches (many presented in their entirety) made by Black Americans between the antebellum period (beginning 1797) and the Black power movement (though 1971). Each of the speeches is preceded by a brief introduction which identifies the speaker and places the remarks in historical perspective.

BIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

54. A Biographical History of Blacks in America Since 1528. by Edgar A. Toppin. New York: McKay, 1971, 499p.

This book grew out of a series of articles published in the Christian Science Monitor (1969) and an educational TV course prepared by Toppin. It is arranged in two sections. The first part consists of 15 chronologically arranged essays (covering pre-history through 1971). Suggestions for additional readings supplement this section.

The second part of the book consists of biographical sketches of 145 contemporary and historical Black figures arranged alphabetically. The biographees are also listed by vocation and historical time period. There is a general index.

55. Civil Rights: A Current Guide to the People, Organizations, and Events. 2nd ed. New York: Bowker, 1974, 266p.

Originally prepared by the News Research Desk of Columbia Broadcasting System for its news staff, the first edition (1970) covered the civil rights movement from 1954 to the end of the 1960's. The second edition reflects developments which have occurred since then. It contains comprehensive biographies of 250 persons and groups active in the civil rights movement since 1945. The sketches (of such leaders as Angela Davis, Ralph Abernathy and Shirley Chisholm) provide information on present position, civil rights activities, publications, civil rights affiliations, date, and place of birth. In addition, descriptions of civil rights organizations (such as the Congressional Black Caucus, CORE, NAACP) are provided; each entry identifies the founders, year of establishment, history, aims and accomplishments, director, address, and biographical sketches of the people who have been prominent in the organization. Finally, information is also included on the Congressional voting records on civil rights measures between 1957 and 1970, civil rights laws passed in various states, a listing of major sources and collections of works on minority rights, and a bibliography of civil rights books.

56. Civil Rights Directory. Prepared by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Clearinghouse. Rev. ed. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970, 195p. (CHP No. 15)

This directory lists and describes officials of Federal agencies responsible for enforcing equal opportunity laws and policies, Federal agencies which administer social and economic progress programs, private organizations with civil rights programs, and state/county/municipal agencies with civil rights responsibilities. There is a name index to the officials of Federal agencies. The first edition was issued in 1968.

57. Contemporary Blacks. Detroit: Biography Publishing Center, 1975, 4v.

Two thousand in-depth biographic profiles of living Blacks throughout the world are presented in this four volume work. Pictures and portraits accompany the entries which are arranged in alphabetical order by individuals' last name. Future four volume units will be issued periodically and will include updating of the original volumes, more than 2,000 new profiles and a cumulative index to all volumes.

58. Great Negroes: Past and Present. by Russell L. Adams. 2nd ed. Chicago: Afro-American Co., 1969, 212p.

The lives of over 175 important historical and contemporary Blacks (primarily American) are arranged chronologically (from 720 B.C. through 1967) with such broad subject headings as science and industry, business, education. The biographical sketches include the usual personal and occupational data and average a page in length. Each biography is accompanied by footnotes giving reference to articles and books by and about the biographees as well as a portrait drawn by Eugene Winslow. Many of the subjects included are seldom written about in other biographical sources, such as Ulysses Kay and Dean Dixon.

59. Historical Negro Biographies. by Wilhelmena S. Robinson. 2nd ed. New York: Publishers Co., 1968, 291p. (International Library of Negro Life and History.)

Historical Negro Biographies is a collection of 500 biographical sketches of Black diplomats, explorers, authors, etc. living between the 14th century and the 20th century in all parts of the world. The historical and cultural background of the Black is emphasized. Arranged in chronological order, the average entry is 400 words. The volume is illustrated and includes a bibliography. In addition to a name index, there is an index by occupation. This volume is part of the International Library of Negro Life and History set (See Entry #20).

60. In Black and White: Afro-Americans in Print; A Guide to Afro-Americans Who Have Made Contributions to the United States of America From 1619 to 1969. Edited by Mary Mace Spradling. Kalamazoo, Michigan: Kalamazoo Library System, 1971, 127p.

This is a listing of Black Americans who have contributed to American history and culture between 1619 and 1969. Popular entertainers and athletes along with professionals and scholars are included. For each biographee, information is given on birth and death dates, occupation, and source where additional data can be obtained. The work is arranged alphabetically and is supplemented by an occupation index. There is also a list of books, magazines and newspapers analyzed in preparing this publication.

61. The Negro Vanguard. by Richard Bardolph. New York: Rinehart, 1959, 388p.

The "vanguard" refers to the 1,000 "most celebrated Negro Americans" between 1770 and 1959 chosen for inclusion in this source. Social commentary accompanies the biographical sketches. The "Essay on Authorities" lists other sources a researcher can use for additional biographical information.

62. Negroes in Public Affairs and Government. Edited by Walter Christmas. Yonkers, New York: Educational Heritage, 1966, 352p. (Negro Heritage Library)

Negroes in Public Affairs and Government is a biographical directory providing descriptions (one or more pages each) of Black men and women working in five areas: the United Nations, Congress, the judiciary, the diplomatic corps and U.S. executive agencies. Both contemporary and historical figures are included. Numerous photographs and drawings illustrate the text. Introductions preceed each section and there is a four page general bibliography. For each section, "Notes" identify the sources (interviews, periodicals, newspapers, etc.) from which information was obtained. A name index completes the work. Originally, two volumes were planned, but only one has been issued to date. This is one volume in the Negro Heritage Library set (See Entry #24).

63. Profiles of Negro Womanhood. by Sylvia G.L. Dannett. Yonkers: Educational Heritage, 1964-6, 2v. (Negro Heritage Library).

Numerous illustrations (both drawings and photographs) supplement the textual descriptions of Black American women who made major contributions to their race and/or their country during the last 300 years; volume one covers the period 1619-1900 and volume two concentrates on the 20th century. Each of the volumes is arranged by subject (e.g., women in the Civil War, giants of race advancement, educators, government officials, civil rights activists, etc.), has bibliographies of general biographical source material, includes a "Notes" section which identifies sources from which information was obtained, and concludes with a name index. This publication is part of the Negro Heritage Library (See Entry #24).

64. Who's Who in Colored America; An Illustrated Biographical Directory of Notable Living Persons of African Descent in the United States. Yonkers, New York: Christian E. Burckel, 1927-50, 7v. Irreg.

Alphabetically arranged, Who's Who in Colored America identifies prominent Black Americans in all walks of life. Inclusion is based upon two factors: either position (academic, religious, judicial, legislative, social, military) or personal achievements. Only people living at the time of the publication are included. The brief entries include name, date and place of birth, marriage, number of children, education, awards, publications, positions held, current position and current address. Many photographs accompany the biographical sketches. The seven volumes in the series were issued irregularly between 1927 and 1950.

65. World's Great Men of Color. by J. A. Rogers. Edited with an introduction, commentary and new bibliographical notes by John Henrik Clarke. New York: Macmillan, 1972, 2v. (Reprint of 1946-47 ed.)

Rogers' two volume biographical work was first published in 1947 in a small private edition and was reprinted in 1972. His purpose "was not to write highly critical and psychoanalytical, or even literary essays, but rather principally success stories, chiefly for Negro youth". The 200 biographees (who are at least one-eighth Black) span the years 300 B.C. to 1946, are arranged geographically and appear to be arbitrarily chosen; they include Hannibal, Aleksander Pushkin, Samuel Coleridge, and Nat Turner. Some photographs or portraits are included. The present edition (1972) has been expanded somewhat from the original 1947 publication to include an introduction, commentaries and bibliographic notes. There is no index.

DIRECTORIES (OF ORGANIZATIONS)

66. Black List: The Concise Reference Guide to Publications and Broadcasting Media of Black America, Africa and the Caribbean. New York: Panther, 1971, 289p.

This guide is divided into two sections--an Afro-American section and an Africa/Caribbean section. Descriptions are provided for newspapers, periodicals, broadcasting stations, colleges and universities, publishers, book clubs, bookstores, advertising and public relations firms, and literary agents in these areas. Specific information given on each organization includes: address, person to whom correspondence should be addressed, and principal officers. The Africa and Caribbean section also includes information on embassies and permanent missions to the U.N.

67. Directory of Afro-American Resources. Edited by Walter Schatz. New York: Bowker, 1970, 485p.

Over 2,000 U.S. institutions with collections of Afro-American resources are listed in this directory. The institutions and organizations include all types of libraries, public and private agencies, and civil rights organizations. The book is arranged geographically by state and city and then by institutions. The following information is provided for each entry: full name, address, telephone number, chief officer, publications, statement of purpose, and a description of the collection. Each collection is identified by subject matter, physical facilities, scope and content. There is a bibliography of secondary source materials which lists bibliographies and directories. Indexes to institutions, collections, and personnel are provided.

68. Directory of National Black Organizations. Compiled by Charles L. Sanders and Linda McLean. New York: AFRAM Associates, 1972, 115p.

Over 200 Black organizations are identified in this directory. The organizations are arranged within eight topical categories (educational, religious, civic, political, professional, etc.). Private profit-making organizations are included. The following information is provided for each organization: address, telephone number, key staff, purpose, programs, membership criteria, action techniques, publications, awards and scholarships, date founded, and informational contact. Descriptions can be found for such organizations as the Black Librarians Caucus, the Second World Black Festival of Arts and Culture, and the Union of Black Episcopalians. There is an index of organizations. Revised editions are planned.

69. Directory of Predominately Negro Colleges and Universities in the United States of America (Four Year Institutions Only). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966-, Irreg.

One page is devoted to each of the predominately Black academic institutions included here. Information is provided on the school's address, phone number, administrators, current enrollment, degrees offered, number of degrees granted, objectives and affiliations. The colleges and universities are arranged alphabetically and indexed by subject. Both private and public institutions are included.

70. Directory of Private Programs Assisting Minority Business. Prepared by the Office of Minority Business Enterprise. 2nd ed. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970, 364p.

This directory lists programs which provide assistance to minority businesses arranged by type of program (public assistance, municipal, national, technical, management assistance, and minority owned financial institutions). The following information is provided for each entry: name, address, telephone number, officials, and functions. There is an institutional index.

71. National Black Business Directory.

For annotations, see National Minority Business Directory (Entry #72).

72. National Minority Business Directory. Minneapolis: National Minority Business Campaign, 1972, 100p.

Issued originally (1969) as the National Black Business Directory, this listing was expanded in 1972 to include other minorities (Indians, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, etc.). A brief abstract on each firm is given, indicating services offered, number of employees, sales or assets, square footage of office space, and founding date. In addition, Standard Industrial Classification numbers and sketches of famous minority Americans are included. Most information was obtained directly from the 1,600 firms listed.

SOURCES OF CITATIONS

73. The African Slave Trade and its Suppression; A Classified and Annotated Bibliography of Books, Pamphlets and Periodical Articles. by Peter C. Hogg. London: Cass (Distributed by International Scholarly Book Services, Portland, Oregon), 1974, 409p.

This is a bibliography of books, pamphlets, periodical articles, and theses dealing with the African slave trade (participated in not only by America, but also by Spain, Portugal, Britain, France, Denmark, etc.). Manuscripts, many government documents, and Slavic and African and Arabic materials are excluded. The over 4,000 entries are arranged in two main sections. The first section contains citations to contemporary accounts of slavery, histories of slavery, biographies of slaves, etc. The second part is divided into sections for the general abolition controversy, sermons, legislative speeches, debates, publications of abolition societies, conferences, etc. Each of the entries contain short annotations. The cut off date for slave trade as a subject in 1900; for publication date, it is 1972. An introduction lists guides to documents and manuscript materials. An appendix cites relevant master's theses and dissertations. The volume concludes with author, personal name, geographical name, and anonymous title indexes.

74. Afro-American History: A Bibliography. Edited by Dwight L. Smith. Santa Barbara, California: ABC-CLIO Press, 1973, 900p.

The abstracts included in this bibliography were taken from the data base America: History and Life (published quarterly since 1954). Over 2,000 abstracts of articles provide information on and citations to materials dealing with the social, political, and economic characteristics of Blacks in America (Black nationalism, separatism, civil rights, Black power, etc.). The publication is divided into the following chapters:

1) Traditions in Afro-American culture; 2) The Black experience in colonial America; 3) Slavery and freedom (1783-1865); 4) Reconstruction and its aftermath (1865-1900); 5) Afro-American society in the twentieth century; 6) The contemporary scene (since 1945). An integrated index provides subject, author, biographical and geographical access. Updating is provided through continuing issues of America: History and Life.

75. The Afro-American Press and its Editors. by Penn I. Garland. New York: Arno, 1969, 565p.

This is a reprint of the 1891 edition. It reviews Black magazines and newspapers published between 1827 and 1891. In addition, it provides biographical sketches and portraits of Black editors. Also covered are such topics as opinions about the press and Afro-American women in journalism.

76. Afro-Americana 1553-1906; Author Catalog of the Library Company of Philadelphia and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1973, 714p.

This author catalog represents the Afro-American holdings of the Library Company of Philadelphia and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The collection contains important and rare material on Black history in American and Africa. Explorations and travel, biographies, anti-slavery pamphlets and tracts, reports of abolition societies, and the papers of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society and the American Negro Historical Society are a sample of the works included in the collection.

The 17,000 entries are divided into three sections: books and pamphlets (including newspapers and periodicals); manuscripts; and broadsides. Each entry gives the following information: author, title, place published, publisher, date of publication, pagination, and library. The catalog is alphabetically arranged by author with a subject index to the "books and pamphlets" section.

77. American Black Women in the Arts and Social Sciences; A Bibliographic Survey. by Ora Williams. Metuchen, New Jersey: Scarecrow Press, 1973, 141p.

The purpose of this bibliography is to acquaint "many Americans with the names and talents of some American Black women authors, composers, painters, and sculptors". It is a revision and expansion of an article which appeared originally in the March 1972 issue of CLA (a journal of the College Language Association). Over 1,000 entries written by and/or about Black women are arranged in three basic sections.

The first section concentrates on the literary productions of Black women in various genres, subdividing the sources cited by format (e.g., bibliographies, encyclopedias, autobiographies, anthologies, etc.). The second part of the source presents selected bibliographies for 15 Black women artists and scholars, such as Gwendolyn Brooks, Philippa Duke Schuyler and Dorothy Porter. The final section lists Black women painters, sculptors, composers and lyricists. Four pages of audio-visual citations (films, cassettes, tapes, videotapes, etc.) are included. In addition, the names and addresses of Black periodicals and publishing houses are indicated. The index is limited to names; no subject access is provided.

78. American Ethnic Groups: A Sourcebook. by Jack F. Kinton. 3rd ed. Aurora, Illinois: Social Science and Sociological Resources, 1973, 173p.

This sourcebook on American ethnic groups includes citations to books, articles and reference works on American Indians, Asians, European American immigrant groups, and Spanish-speaking Americans as well as Blacks (which are treated separately). Evaluative lists of Black (and other ethnic American) studies' centers and lists of films on ethnic groups are also identified in this source.

79. Annotated Bibliography of the Published Writings of W.E.B. DuBois. by Herbert Aptheker. New York: Kraus, 1973, 626p.

Nearly 2,000 citations to the writings of W.E.B. DuBois, scholar-activist in the Black liberation movement, are listed and abstracted in this publication. Included are writings by DuBois in magazines and newspapers edited by others; writings in magazines edited by DuBois; newspaper columns, government publications and proceedings; writings in works edited by others; works edited by DuBois; pamphlets, leaflets and books noted by DuBois, etc. There are three indexes: books noted by DuBois, proper names and subjects.

80. An Annotated Guide to Basic Reference Books on the Black American Experience. by Guy T. Westmoreland, Jr. Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources, 1974, 98p.

"The primary purpose of this guide is to organize and describe reference books which deal primarily with the Black American experience." Part One covers general reference sources, including bibliographic guides and catalogs of special library collections, biographical sources, dictionaries, encyclopedias, handbooks, yearbooks, indexes and multi-subject bibliographies. Part Two deals with subject area reference sources, covering civil rights and Black America, fine arts, economic life, education, history, literature, media, slavery, society and culture. An author, title and subject index is appended.

81. Bibliographic Survey: The Negro in Print. Washington, D.C.: Negro Bibliographic and Research Center, 1965-, Bi-monthly.

Bibliographic Survey: The Negro in Print is an annotated bibliographic periodical listing fiction, non-fiction, poetry, paperbacks, children's books, pamphlets, and periodical articles that would be of interest to Black Americans. Special topics are included from time to time, for example: Black studies' programs, Black literary magazines, books for young readers, etc. The bibliography is published six times a year with annual author and title indexes. A five year subject index (1965-1970) by Dolores C. Leffal was published in 1971.

82. A Bibliography of Antislavery in America. by Dwight L. Dumond. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1961, 119p.

This bibliography, prepared to accompany Dumond's book Antislavery; The Crusade for Freedom in America, lists "the literature written and circulated by those active in the antislavery movement and used by the author". In the preface, Dumond states that "no item of major importance has been overlooked". Works published up to the time of the Civil War are included. The entries are arranged by author. There are no annotations or indexes.

83. A Bibliography of Doctoral Research on the Negro, 1933-66. by Earle H. West. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms, 1969, 134p.

Over 1,400 dissertations dealing with Afro-Americans have been extracted from the listings in American Doctoral Dissertations and Dissertation Abstracts International between 1933 and 1966. These dissertations are arranged in seven major categories: social institutions, individual characteristics, economic status and problems, education, history, political and civil rights, and humanities. Information given for each dissertation includes author, title, name of accepting university, date of completion, description of contents, and University Microfilms order number (if listed in Dissertation Abstracts). Dissertations concerned primarily with Blacks outside the United States are excluded. There is an author index. A supplement, 1967-1969, updates the original work.

84. Bibliography of Negro History: Selected and Annotated Entries, General and Minnesota. by Earl Spangler. Minneapolis: Ross and Haines, 1963, 101p.

In the first section of this source, citations are included for materials on the Afro-American experience in the United States, in selected states and in certain localities. The second (and larger) section cites books, articles, clippings, etc., which describe the Black experience in Minnesota. There is also a list of Black newspapers published between 1885 and 1963 in Minnesota.

85. A Bibliography of Negro Migration. by Frank Alexander Ross and Louise Venable Kennedy. New York: Burt Franklin, 1969, 251p. (Burt Franklin Bibliography and Reference Series No. 270.)

Critical notes, mimeographs, manuscripts, and bibliographies comprise the 200 titles of this annotated bibliography, which is the 5th volume (and only reference work) produced under Columbia University's Negro Migration project. The bibliography covers the migration of Afro-Americans from rural to urban areas and from the South to the North from 1865 to 1932. The titles are also indexed in separate sections by geographical locations and topical categories. The 1969 issue is a reprint of the original 1934 edition.

86. A Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America. Compiled by Monroe N. Work. New York: Wilson, 1928, 698p.

Work, long time editor of the Negro Year Book (see Entry #25), prepared this bibliography as a comprehensive, classified listing of 17,000 books, pamphlets, public documents and periodical articles in various languages published before 1928 covering Black life in Africa and America. The publication is divided into two parts: The Negro in Africa; The Negro in America. The entries are further subdivided into 74 classified chapters. A few of the chapters included are: African civilization, education of Afro-Americans, and Black suffrage. Some of the entries are annotated. There is no subject index. In 1965, the bibliography was reprinted by Octagon Books.

87. Black Americans in Autobiography; An Annotated Bibliography of Autobiographies and Autobiographical Books Written Since the Civil War. by Russell C. Brignano. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1974, 118p.

This bibliography lists and annotates autobiographies and autobiographical books written by Black Americans from the end of the Civil War to early 1973. The first section of the source, Autobiographies, identifies volumes describing appreciable spans of the authors' lives. In Section II, Autobiographical Books, diaries, travelogs, collections of letters, collections of essays, eyewitness reports and narrations of relatively brief periods of time in the authors' lives are included. The third section is an unannotated checklist of autobiographies and autobiographical books written before the end of the Civil War and reprinted, or published for the first time, since 1945. Each section is arranged alphabetically by author. Each entry contains the following information: the author and, if applicable, the coauthor; the author's year of birth and, if applicable, the author's year of death; the title, the volume number, infor-

mation about forewords, introductions, illustrations, afterwords, notes, bibliographies, indexes; the place of publication, the publisher; the year of publication; pages; reprint information; symbols for up to 10 known library locations, a description of the contents; and a cross reference to other autobiographical volumes by the author or by a member of the family. There are three indexes: experiences, occupations and professions; geographical locations and educational institutions; and titles.

88. Black Books Bulletin. Chicago: Institute of Positive Education, 1971-, Quarterly.

Black Books Bulletin is an annotated quarterly listing of significant books by and about Blacks. "No subject area is excluded as long as the material deals with issues that affect Black People wherever they may be." Social and political commentary sections accompany the critical reviews. Although intended as a quarterly publication, it is somewhat irregular.

89. The Black Family and the Black Woman, A Bibliography. Bloomington: Indiana University, 1972, 107p.

This bibliography is divided into two sections. Part One, The Black Family, includes 19th century slave narratives and related works, background on the Black family and 20th century material on Black groups (book length studies, sections from books, journal articles, and government publications). Part Two, The Black Woman, covers general background/history, identity and liberation, autobiography/biography, the professions, general labor force, sports, records and tapes, and government publications.

90. Black Information Index. Herndon, Virginia: Infonetics, 1970-, Bi-monthly.

Black Information Index is a bi-monthly subject index to current sources of information by and about Blacks. Over 80 periodicals, newspapers and monographs are scanned regularly. The majority of topics covered are in the social sciences (history, economics, education, law, race relations, etc.). Other topics covered include entertainment, sports, science, and technology. Survey essays, subject and geographical indexes complete each issue.

91. Black Studies: A Bibliography for the Use of Schools, Libraries, and the General Reader. Compiled by Leonard B. Irwin. Brooklawn, New Jersey: McKinley, 1973, 122p. (McKinley Bibliographies).

Nearly 900 titles of books on Black studies are briefly annotated and coded to indicate reading level: adult, young adult, grades 6 to 10.

Fiction books and textbooks are excluded. The titles are arranged in six sections: history of Blacks in America; biographies and memoirs; general essays and anthologies on current problems; African history; literature of the arts; and miscellaneous. Author and title indexes are provided.

92. Blacks and Their Contributions to the American West; A Bibliography and Union List of Library Holdings Through 1970. Compiled by James de T. Abajian. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1974.

This bibliography provides citations to materials on the Black experience in 13 Western states of the United States. Population, employment, housing, education, politics, race relations, religion, sports, and entertainment are examples of the categories of entries included. The over 4,000 books, pamphlets, periodical articles, archival holdings, manuscript collections and museum artifacts are arranged in classified order. Descriptive annotations of the holdings of area libraries are provided. Considerable material relates to California because of its long history and large Black population. A detailed author and subject index (with many entries for business and social organizations) completes the source.

93. Blacks in America: Bibliographical Essays. by James M. McPherson and others. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1971, 430p.

Utilizing an interdisciplinary approach, five Princeton professors have written 100 bibliographic essays on the Afro-American experience (ranging from Africa and the slave trade to life styles in urban ghettos) from 1500 to the present. Each topic is introduced by one or more paragraphs which summarize the factual data and problems involved in a study of the subject. Next, the major books, articles and primary sources relevant to the topic are described. In this way, over 4,000 titles are organized into several hundred paragraphs dealing with a specific facet of Black culture or history. There is an author and title index.

94. The Chicago Afro-American Union Analytic Catalog: An Index to Materials on the Afro-American in the Principal Libraries of Chicago, 1972. Boston: G. K. Hall, 5v.

In five volumes, this union catalog contains over 75,000 entries covering every phase of Afro-American history and literature up to 1940. The catalog provides a comprehensive index to the material available in the five major Chicago research libraries. Books, periodicals, agency reports, theses, conference proceedings, yearbooks, art exhibit catalogs and many unpublished works (excluding newspapers) are annotated and organized by author, title and subject. A special feature of the catalog is its analytic index of articles found in over 1,000 foreign and domestic journals from the late 1800's to 1940.

95. A Classified Catalogue of the Negro Collection in the Collis P. Huntington Library, Hampton Institute. Compiled by Mentar A. Howe and Roscoe E. Lewis. St. Clair Shores, Michigan: Scholarly Press, 1971, 341p.

This source was originally compiled by workers in the Writers Program of the Work Projects Administration in the state of Virginia and published in 1940. The 1971 edition is simply a reprint. "This bibliography covers the holdings of this collection up to 1940... The collection is made up of manuscripts, documents, clippings, periodicals, pamphlets, and other forms of printed materials by and about the Black man." The emphasis is on Civil War and Reconstruction materials. A substantial newspaper clipping file on slavery, Reconstruction and lynching is also represented. The 140,000 monographs and 1,300 documents listed are arranged alphabetically within specific subject classifications. The subject classifications cover the Negro in Africa and in the United States, with sub-sections for such topics as education, Black women, crime, race problems and race relations. Each citation provides the following information: author, title, date and place of publication, pagination and a very brief annotation of the work. Author and specific subject indexes are also included.

96. Dictionary Catalog of the Arthur B. Spingarn Collection of Negro Authors, Howard University Libraries. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1970, 2v.

This two volume catalog consists of an alphabetical list by author, title and subject of books written by Black authors throughout the world, in all languages and all time periods. Also included are works translated, illustrated, or edited by Blacks. Slave narratives and autobiographies, early Afro-American writings, and Afro-Brazilian literature are special areas emphasized in this catalog. An index of Black composers and their music is provided.

97. Dictionary Catalog of the Jesse E. Moorland Collection of Negro Life and History, Howard University Libraries. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1970, 9v.

This catalog represents the Jesse Edward Moorland Collection which today contains over 100,000 cataloged and indexed books and pamphlets, periodicals, theses, manuscripts, music, newspaper clippings and pictures. The "dictionary catalog" contains subject, title and author cards as well as an index to African and American periodicals.

98. Dictionary Catalog of the Negro Collection of the Fisk University. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1973, 6v.

The Fisk University Library Negro Collection is one of the oldest and most distinguished collections of Negroana in the United States. It contains material dating from the 18th century; the bulk of the collections, however, covers the 19th century to the present. The holdings include books and pamphlets, sheet music, microfilm, recordings, clippings, photographs and reports. These items are cited in the 6 volume catalog by author, title or subject.

99. Dictionary Catalog of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and History. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1962, 9v. Supplements, 1967, 1972.

The Schomburg collection of the New York Public Library is one of the world's largest and most important resources for the study of Black life and history. International in scope, it includes works by and about Blacks on all subjects, in all languages, from all parts of the world where Blacks have lived in signigicant numbers. All types of materials have been collected: books, magazines, pamphlets, newspaper clippings, playbills, programs, and broadsides, etc. The Catalog of this collection (in 9 volume) lists references to these items by author, title and subject. Updates were issued in 1967 (2 volumes) and 1972 (4 volumes), following the same format used in the main set.

100. Document and Reference Text (Dart): An Index to Minority Group Employment. Ann Arbor: Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan-Wayne State University, 1967, 602p. Supplement, 1971.

Dart is a computer produced literature index based on the full title key-word-in-context (KWIC) indexing system. Over 4,000 books and articles describing employment and social problems faced by Blacks, Spanish-speaking, American Indians, Oriental Americans and women are arranged by key word. There are no annotations. Author and institutional sponsor indexes are provided. In the appendices, there are listings of agencies administering fair employment practices acts and organizations concerned with minority group employment. Throughout the source, Blacks, as a group, are emphasized. The supplement issued in 1971 follows the same organization and content as the original edition.

101. Encyclopedic Directory of Ethnic Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States. by Lubomyr R. Wynar. Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, 1972, 260p.

In this encyclopedic directory, over 900 ethnic newspapers and periodicals are arranged in two categories under each of the 43 ethnic groups covered: publications in native language (410) and bilingual (207); publications in English (286). Within each section, titles are again arranged alphabetically. Information provided for each item includes name, address, editor, language of publication, sponsoring organization, circulation, frequency and subscription price. Brief descriptive annotations delineate the scope, content and purpose of the publications. An added feature of the directory is its introductory article, "The Ethnic Press in the United States and Its Bibliographic Control". Statistical tables (giving such information as the distribution of ethnic press by type, frequency and circulation) are included in the introduction and the appendix. There is a title index.

Wynar's publication is the only comprehensive guide to ethnic press in the United States. Ethnic press is defined as newspapers and periodicals published in a foreign language or in English but addressing themselves to a national group.

102. Exchange Bibliographies. Monticello, Illinois: Council of Planning Librarians, 1958-, Irreg.

Many bibliographies citing materials useful to the study of Blacks in an urban environment have been issued by the Council of Planning Librarians in their Exchange Bibliographies series. These bibliographies vary in scope, arrangement and content. Although many include citations only, some are annotated. Recently issued bibliographies have identified material dealing with equal opportunity and the urban Black, Black capitalism in urban America, Blacks in Oregon, and urban racial violence. A cumulative author, subject and number index to the bibliographies issued between 1958 and 1974 has been published.

103. Index to Periodical Articles By and About Negroes. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1950-, Annual.

The librarians at Central State University (Wilberforce, Ohio) began this index as a continuation of A. P. Marshall's Guide to Negro Periodical Literature (1941-1946). Originally entitled the Index To Selected Negro Periodicals (from 1950-1954), it changed its name to the Index To Selected Periodical Articles By and About Negroes in the 1960's.

Since 1960, approximately 4,000 articles from popular and scholarly journals have been listed each year. The index is divided into two parts: part one is an index to the articles

in periodicals received by the Hallie Q. Brown Library and part two is an index to the periodical articles in the Schomburg collection (New York Public Library). Both sections provide specific subject-author access to the articles cited. Decennial cumulatives have been prepared for 1950-1959 and 1960-1969.

104. Multimedia Materials for Afro-American Studies: A Curriculum Orientation and Annotated Bibliography of Resources. Edited by Harry Alleyn Johnson. New York: Bowker, 1971, 353p.

This resource tool for Black studies programs, which lists 1,400 instructional items (with an emphasis on audivisual materials), consists of three parts. Part I contains four position papers authored by noted Black scholars which identify problems encountered in teaching ghetto youth. Some bibliographies are included in this section. Part II is an annotated bibliography of various media dealing with Afro-Americans. All types of materials are included here: films, audio tapes, filmstrips, multimedia kits, records, slides, study prints, transparencies, video tapes and a list of 100 paperback books. Part III follows the same format, but annotates items concentrating on people in Africa. The following information is provided for each audio-visual entry: producer/distributor, grade range, running time, price, and a description of contents. Directories of producers, distributors and publishers of paperback books, as well as an index to authors and broad subjects, are included at the end of the source.

105. The Negro in America; A Bibliography. by Elizabeth W. Miller. 2nd ed. rev. and enl. by Mary L. Fisher. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1970, 351p.

This selective bibliography is a listing of over 6,500 books, serials, articles, pamphlets, and government documents, published in the United States from 1954 to February, 1970. Brief annotations are provided for most of the entries. Excluded are reprints, dissertations, and newspaper articles. The bibliography is arranged under 20 topics such as history, civil rights, Black power movements, biography, economics, education, social institutions, and politics. The source concludes with a guide to further research and an author index. This edition (1970) is nearly twice as inclusive as the original publication which came out in 1956 under the editorship of Elizabeth Miller.

106. The Negro in Print.

For annotations, see Bibliographic Survey: The Negro in Print (Entry #81).

107. The Negro in the Continental Congress. Compiled by Peter M. Bergman and Jean McCarroll. New York: Bergman, 1969, 153p. (Negro in the Congressional Record, v. 1).

The Negro in the Continental Congress is a bibliography of references to discussions about Blacks and slavery in the 34 volumes of the Journals of the Continental Congress (1774-1789). Notes in the margin are included to clarify the references.

108. The Negro in the United States; A Research Guide. by Erwin K. Welsh. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1965, 142p.

Welsch's book serves as an introduction to the literature describing the history and life of Blacks in America. Nearly 500 books, periodicals and essays (chosen because they are the "best or the most important") are listed and annotated in four chapters covering science, history, the arts and major contemporary issues (e.g., housing). The three appendices list bibliographies, periodicals and organizations publishing reports. There are author and subject indexes.

109. The Negro in the United States; A Selected Bibliography. Compiled by Dorothy B. Porter. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970, 313p.

The emphasis of this selective bibliography is on recent monographs covering all aspects of Black life and culture found in the Library of Congress collection. It is "designed to meet the current needs of students, teachers, librarians, researchers and the general public for introductory guidance to the study of the Negro in the United States".

The entries are arranged under broad subject headings, such as biography and autobiography, civil rights, history, economic conditions, education, politics, social conditions, and reference sources. Brief annotations are included when the titles are not self-explanatory. There are author and subject indexes to the nearly 800 items included in the bibliography.

110. The Negro in the United States; A Working Bibliography. Compiled by Dorothy B. Porter. Ann Arbor: Xerox, University Microfilms, 1969, 202p.

This working bibliography is intended as a guide to be used in developing collections on Afro-Americana. Prices for many titles are cited. English language monographs are emphasized; there are a few periodical articles also included. The items are arranged under broad subject categories, such as reference tools, economic conditions, education, history, law, politics, racial dissent, social conditions, sports and recreation. No annotations are included, but a name index is provided.

111. Negro Progress in Atlanta, Georgia, 1961-1970: A Selective Bibliography on Race and Human Relations From Four Atlanta Newspapers. Compiled by Annie McPheeters. Atlanta: The Author, 1972, 225p.

News stories, features and editorials on individual Blacks or the Atlanta Black community (between 1961 and 1970) in four Atlanta newspapers--the Constitution, Journal, Daily World and Inquirer--are indexed in this bibliography. The citations are arranged by subject and identify the headline, newspaper, date, page and author (if known).

112. Race and Region; A Descriptive Bibliography Compiled With Special Reference to Relations Between Whites and Negroes in the United States. by Edgar T. Thompson and Alma M. Thompson. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1949, 194p.

This extensive, annotated bibliography of Negro-white relations in the United States is arranged by subject and covers such topics as the Negro in America, Blacks in the city, Black families, etc. One chapter contains bibliographies, fact books and study outlines. Every title listed in this bibliography was, in 1948, located in one of three libraries in the Durham-Chapel Hill area (Duke University, University of North Carolina and North Carolina College). There is an author index.

113. The Southern Black: Slave and Free; A Bibliography of Anti- and Pro-Slavery Books and Pamphlets; and of Social and Economic Conditions in the Southern States From the Beginnings to 1950. Compiled by Lawrence S. Thompson. Troy, New York: Whitston, 1970, 576p.

Over 4,000 books and pamphlets describing the pro- and anti-slavery movement in the United States between the 17th century and the 19th century are listed in this bibliography. The sources cited emphasize social and economic conditions. The work is alphabetically arranged by main entry. There is no subject approach to the entries listed. All the titles cited here are available in microcard edition from Lost Cause Press (Louisville, Kentucky). The listed entries are taken from T. D. Clark's Travels in the Old and New South, E. Coulter's Travels in the Confederate State, the Hubbard catalog of the Oberlin slavery collection and Lyle Wright's bibliography of American fiction before 1900.

114. The Study and Analysis of Black Politics: A Bibliography. by Hanes Walton. Metuchen, New Jersey: Scarecrow, 1973, 161p.

Designed to cover the literature dealing with Black political activities in the United States, this bibliography lists over 1,000 relevant books, these, pamphlets, conference papers, and articles from scholarly and popular journals and newspapers. No annotations are included. The bibliography is arranged into 13 broad subject chapters, each containing a brief introduction. Subjects covered include Black political socialization, Blacks and the Supreme Court, and Blacks in international politics. Articles from the New York Times on presidential elections between 1900 and 1956 and on Black Republicans are placed in separate appendices. There is an author index, but no specific subject or title approach.

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